



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

that botanical Latin is impure enough already without such gratuitous monstrosities. The rule against names formed from two languages almost reaches them; good taste certainly ought to condemn them. It may be well enough to call attention to precedents for the sake of those who are determined to honor some person at all events, but like tracheotomy, they should be the last resort.—ROSCOE POUND.

(Concluded in March Number.)

Systematische und Topographische Anatomie des Hundes, Bearbeitet von Ellenberger und Baum.—*Berlin, Paul Parey*, 1891, pp. 646.—This book was produced at the suggestion of the veteran physiologist, Ludwig, of Leipzig (and one would be obliged to search far before arriving at a field of scientific work in any way related to animal physiology in which his suggestions have not borne good fruit). It is intended for zoologists, veterinarians and physiologists, more especially for the two former, for whom it places the dog on a plane with the horse and the ox, whose anatomy has been carefully worked out. For the physiologist it will rank with the works of Krause on the rabbit and Ecker on the frog. That it has been greatly needed will be acknowledged by all who have had to deal with the dog from the morphological, physiological, or medical standpoints. That it represents a vast amount of faithful labor on the part of the authors, who are instructors in the veterinary college at Dresden, not only in the examination of literature, but more especially in the practical study, with scalpel and forceps, is evident from a survey of the book itself. It is purely systematic and topographical, as the title indicates, all histological, ontogenetic, phylogenetic, comparative anatomical and physiological considerations (except as to the actions of the muscles), being omitted. The rigid restriction of the subject matter in this respect is a detraction and must result in narrowing the circle of users of the book. A broader treatment from the comparative standpoint would have added greatly to the interest and value. In this line the short discussions of the race differences in the various bones of the skeleton are an interesting feature. The physiologist can not fail to notice the lack of good descriptions and figures elucidating the physiological anatomy of the body. He has his Cyon, it is true, but Cyon is not all sufficient. The two hundred and eight figures in the text are with few exceptions original, and mostly of unusual excellence. Thirty-seven plates represent sections through the body in different planes and regions, and are given to show the topography of the parts, chiefly for operative purposes.

As a purely anatomical work it is excellent. It will be much more useful to veterinarians than to any other class of readers and it was largely written for them. However, no one in any way interested in the anatomy of the dog can afford to be without it; and it is gratifying to have the labor performed for the first time so faithfully and so well. An English translation should be made.—MORITZ FISCHER.

General Notes.

GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

The Crystalline Cambrian Deposits in Massachusetts.

The Essex Bull., vol. xxiii, 1891, publishes another paper by Mr. J. H. Sears, on the Olenellus Cambrian rocks of Essex County, Mass. The numerous out-crops of these rocks, their position and condition lead the author to the following theory:

That during the Cambrian period a vast sheet of these sediments was deposited over the entire region to the depth of some hundreds of feet. They have been distorted and crumpled into anticlinal and synclinal folds by the intrusion of eruptive rocks. The distortion left their entire surface a series of cracks and faults, which made them a prey to the forces of erosion and decay. The ice sheet during the glacial period scoured these sedimentary beds and ground the rocks to boulders and fine till, which is now scattered over Cape Ann and in the neighboring waters of the Atlantic Ocean. This would account for the absence of glacial grooves on the surface of granite areas, for the ice sheet probably never touched the greater portion of the granite area. Aerial decay has since destroyed all that was left of the sedimentary beds after the ice period, except such remnants as are found to-day. The absence of fossils in many of the beds is due to contact metamorphism.

The Fauna of the Armorican Sandstones.—M. Charles Barrois has recently published (*Ann. Soc. Geol. du Nord. Avril, 1891*) a memoir in which he describes the fauna, and discusses the systematic position of the Armorican sandstones of Bretagne. The fauna consists of 151 sponges, 155 Brachiopods, 157 Lamellibranchs, 212 Gastropods, 218 Pteropods, and 219 Crustaceans. In giving the biological characters of the fauna, the writer calls attention to the very slight ornamentation of the shells of the Lamellibranchs. They are characterized by equal valves and by the length of the cardinal line. A